Poverty Alleviation

2629. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps his Ministry is taking to alleviate poverty; and

(b) the States which have taken serious steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is already implementing an employment-oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on All India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The SJSRY strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employement by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

The scheme is being implemented on All India basis through States/ UTs Government and every State/UT makes efforts to implement the scheme effectively. However, some States *viz.* Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat are performing better than rest of the States/UTs in the implementation of the scheme.

BPL population

2630. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted Survey to find out people Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the break-up of these figures with reference to rural India and urban India; and

(d) the actions that are proposed to see that the entire population is able to get one time meal atleast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Planning Commission's data based on the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 61st Round showing details of persons Below Poverty Line, State-wise, are at Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) With a view to ameliorate the living condition of urban poor, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is already implementing urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on All India basis since 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employement to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

As regards rural poor, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been launched in February 2006. A large number of districts have been covered under the Scheme. The objective of the Scheme is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by generating wage employment through works that develop the infrastructure base of that area.

Statement-I

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States-2004-05 (Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.20	64.70	28.00	61.40	15.80	126.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.30	1.94	3.30	0.09	17.60	2.03
3.	Assam	22.30	54.50	3.30	1.28	19.70	55.77
4.	Bihar	42.10	336.72	34.60	32.42	41.40	369.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.80	71.50	41.20	19.47	40.90	90.96
6.	Delhi	6.90	0.63	15.20	22.30	14.70	22.93
7.	Goa	5.40	0.36	21.30	1.64	13.80	2.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Gujarat	19.10	63.49	13.00	27.19	16.80	90.69
9.	Haryana	13.60	21.49	15.10	10.60	14.00	32.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.70	6.14	3.40	0.22	10.00	6.36
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.60	3.66	7.90	2.19	5.40	5.85
12.	Jharkhand	46.30	103.19	20.20	13.20	40.30	116.39
13.	Karnataka	20.80	75.05	32.60	63.83	25.00	138.89
14.	Kerala	13.20	32.43	20.20	17.17	15.00	49.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36.90	175.65	42.10	74.03	38.30	249.68
16.	Maharashtra	29.60	171.13	32.20	146.25	30.70	317.38
17.	Manipur	22.30	3.76	3.30	0.20	17.30	3.95
18.	Meghalaya	22.30	4.36	3.30	0.16	18.50	4.52
19.	Mizoram	22.30	1.02	3.30	0.16	12.60	1.18
20.	Nagaland	22.30	3.87	3.30	0.12	19.00	3.99
21.	Orissa	46.80	151.75	44.30	26.74	46.40	178.49
22.	Punjab	9.10	15.12	7.10	6.50	8.40	21.63
23.	Rajasthan	18.70	87.38	32.90	47.51	22.10	134.89
24.	Sikkim	22.30	1.12	3.30	0.02	20.10	1.14
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.80	76.50	22.20	69.13	22.50	145.62
26.	Tripura	22.30	6.18	3.30	0.20	18.90	6.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33.40	473.00	30.60	117.03	32.80	590.03
28.	Uttarakhand	40.80	27.11	36.50	8.85	39.60	35.96
29.	West Bengal	28.60	173.22	14.80	35.14	24.70	208.36
30.	A & N Islands	22.90	0.60	22.20	0.32	22.60	0.92
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.08	7.10	0.67	7.10	0.74
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.80	0.68	19.10	0.15	33.20	0.84
33.	Daman & Diu	5.40	0.07	21.20	0.14	10.50	0.21
34.	Lakshadweep	13.30	0.06	20.20	0.06	16.00	0.11
35.	Pondicherry	22.90	0.78	22.20	1.59	22.40	2.37
	ALL-INDIA:	28.30	2209.24	25.70	807.96	27.50	3017.20

URP consumption-Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

NOTES:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement-II

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States-2004-05 (Based on MRP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.50	43.21	20.70	45.50	11.10	88.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	1.47	2.40	0.07	13.40	1.54
3.	Assam	17.00	41.46	2.40	0.93	15.00	42.39
4.	Bihar	32.90	262.92	28.90	27.09	32.50	290.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.20	54.72	34.70	16.39	32.00	71.11
6.	Delhi	0.10	0.01	10.80	15.83	10.20	15.83
7.	Goa	1.90	0.13	20.90	1.62	12.00	1.74
8.	Gujarat	13.90	46.25	10.10	21.18	12.50	67.43
9.	Haryana	9.20	14.57	11.30	7.99	9.90	22.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.20	4.10	2.60	0.17	6.70	4.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	2.20	8.50	2.34	4.20	4.54
12.	Jharkhand	40.20	89.76	16.30	10.63	34.80	100.39
13.	Karnataka	12.00	43.33	27.20	53.28	17.40	96.60
14.	Kerala	9.60	23.59	16.40	13.92	11.40	37.51
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29.80	141.99	39.30	68.97	32.40	210.97
16.	Maharashtra	22.20	128.43	29.00	131.40	25.20	259.83
17.	Manipur	17.00	2.86	2.40	0.14	13.20	3.00
18.	Meghalaya	17.00	3.32	2.40	0.12	14.10	3.43
19.	Mizoram	17.00	0.78	2.40	0.11	9.50	0.89
20.	Nagaland	17.00	2.94	2.40	0.09	14.50	3.03
21.	Orissa	39.80	129.29	40.30	24.30	39.90	153.59
22.	Punjab	5.90	9.78	3.80	3.52	5.20	13.30
23.	Rajasthan	14.30	66.69	28.10	40.50	17.50	107.18
24.	Sikkim	17.00	0.85	2.40	0.02	15.20	0.87
25.	Tamil Nadu	16.90	56.51	18.80	58.59	17.80	115.10
26.	Tripura	17.00	4.70	2.40	0.14	14.40	4.85
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	357.68	26.30	100.47	25.50	458.15
28.	Uttarakhand	31.70	21.11	32.00	7.75	31.80	28.86
29.	West Bengal	24.20	146.59	11.20	26.64	20.60	173.23
30.	A & N Islands	16.90	0.44	18.80	0.27	17.60	0.71
31.	Chandigarh	3.80	0.04	3.80	0.36	3.80	0.40
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.00	0.62	19.20	0.16	30.60	0.77
33.	Daman & Diu	1.90	0.03	20.80	0.14	8.00	0.16
34.	Lakshadweep	9.60	0.04	16.40	0.05	12.30	0.09
35.	Pondicherry	16.90	0.58	18.80	1.34	18.20	1.92
	ALL INDIA:	21.80	1702.99	21.70	682.02	21.80	2384.99

MRP consumption=Mixed Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365 days recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30 day recall period.

NOTES:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Beneficiaries under SJSRY

†2631. SHRI ALI ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) being operated in the country;

(b) the number of beneficiaries alongwith the status of development of special skills and entrepreneurs under this scheme;

(c) the percentage of dalits and extremely backward people out of these beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the utilization of the estimated amount, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment-oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on All India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997, with a view to provide gainful employment to the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.